

AT THE CAPITAL.

CONDENSED FROM THE DAILY PAPERS. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN THE DEPART-MENT OF VIRGINIA .- The President on Saturday directed that the District of Columbia be detached from the Department of the East-Gen. McDowell's command-and added to the De-

NOT TO BE PEPRIVED OF THEIR BOUNTY .-Mr. Gilfillan introduced in the House, Monday, a joint resolution providing that any enlisted man who has been discharged from the military service to accept an appointment in the civil service shall not by such discharge or appointment be deprived of the additional bounty provided for by the act of July 28, 1866.

MUTILATED CURRENCY .- Work in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency has increased considerably within a few months, particularly in the Redemption Division of that Bureau, owing to the rapidity with which national bank notes which have been worn out and become mutilated by constant use are being sent to the Department for redemption. Frequently a hundred packages of mutilated notes are received daily at this office.

DISCHARGE OF WORKMEN AT THE TREASURY Extension. - The work on the Treasury Extension being nearly completed and the appropriations therefor quite exhausted, about forty workmen were discharged on Saturday. A small number of mechanics, however, were retained to complete some minor improvements, a sufficient amount of funds being on hand to complete the stairway in the northwest corner of the building. The central stairway is quite completed, and the scaffolding will be taken tional down in a few days. Only a small appropria-tion is required to complete the entire ouilding.

COLORED SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT .- The Senate committee on the District have concluded their investigations in regard to the management of the colored schools of the District, and have furnished to the Secretary of the Interior a copy of the evidence and their recommendation. The Secretary declines allowing the matter to be given to the public until he has reviewed the evidence. It is understood that the Senate committee recommends the dismissal of a certain member or members of the Board of Trustees, but the Secretary is doubtful of his authority, as is the Attorney General. The evidence before the committee discloses a startling state of affairs in the management of the schools, and the disbursement of the money provided for their sustenance by the Government and Corporations of the District. Bills have been paid without any inquiry made, and it is alleged that the evidence proves conclusively that large amounts of ganization. money have been squandered.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

OUR AGENT.

Mr. Edward Crusor is our sole authorized agent to procure subscriptions for the New RRA in the District of Columbia,

Our citizens will be called upon by Mr. Crusor or his accredited representative within a short period, and we hope

and expect to receive a liberal response from them. REV. J. G. BUTLER. D. D., will lecture before the students of Wayland Seminary, at their rooms, I street, near the corner of Nineteenth, on Friday evening next, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject-" The Church in the Reconstruction of the Nation." Public invited. Seats free.

THE EX-HAYTIAN MINISTER. - General Tate. the late Haytian Minister under the Salnave government, called upon President Grant last Friday to have a farewell interview prior to leaving for Europe. He informed the President that he would shortly return from Europe and settle in this country as a citizen of the United States. The President expressed his kindest wishes for the General, and congratulated him on his intention of his becoming an American

THE FIFTERNTH AMENDMENT .- There has been already a sufficient number of States received to ratify the fifteenth amendment, but as there has been some doubt raised in regard to New York, the Government will not issue a proclamation of its adoption till after the Nebraska Legislature have adopted it. They meet on the 17th of February. The Executive Committee of the Colored Laboring Men's Association are already making preparations to obtain a full colored vote in all the States, and particularly New York City. They will obtain a complete census of all the voters in the States, and perfect arrangements for the campaign in the "Bureau." the interest of the Republican party.

A NEW FLAG .- A flag for the National Capitol, made entirely of California silk, has been completed in San Francisco, and will soon be forwarded to this city.

PAYMENT OF THE LABORERS.—The Mayor has wards, and is now paying those of the other wards. Laborers will hereafter be paid monthly, if possible.

ELECTION IN GEORGETOWN .- Next Monday, the 21st of February, the citizens of Georgetown, D. C., will elect officers for the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, also Register, Collector, and other officers. The election wil be a strongly contested one, owing to misunderstanding in both parties. We notice the names of Judge Fisher, of the District Courts, and Henry D. Cooke, Esq., as candidates for the Board of Aldermen.

MARRIED .- The Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District granted a marriage license to John R. Graves (white) and Lucy Poindexter

International Exhibitions.

The British Minister has laid before Secretary Fish letters from the British Commissioners for the exhibition of 1851, explaining a scheme proposed for a series of internationa exhibitions of specimens of works of fine arts and industry, proposed to be held annually in London, the arst exhibition to take place in 1871. The Commissioners hope that each foreign Government will appoint, at an early

period, a Commissioner to confer with them. The proposed exhibitions will differ materially from those which have preceded them. The objects will be selected by competent re they are admitted. Only a few classes of industrial objects will be admitted each year. The arrangements will be in classes, without reference to nationalities, as heretofore. The exhibitors will be relieved of all charges for arranging and taking care of their objects during the exhibitions. The exhibitions shall be opened on the 1st of May and closed punc-tually on the 30th of September. Foreign countries will not have placed in their absolute disposal space in block, but divisions of space in each class, while, in addition to such altotments, foreign exhibitors will have the privilege of submitting in London their productions for admission under the same rules as British subjects. The first of the series of exhibitions will be opened at South Kensington on the 1st

FOR THE FARM, GARDEN, AND HOUSEHOLD .-We can confidently recommend all our readers to promptly provide themselves with the American Agriculturist for 1870. We have received the first number of the twenty-ninth annual volume, and find it filled with a large amount of exceedingly practical, useful imformation, not only on every subject pertaining to soil culture, including the garden, the lawn, and flower bed, and the care of the little plots of the city and village homesteads, but also for the housekeeper and the children. Many excellent en-gravings, both beautiful and instructive, give additional interest to every number. Taken altogether, the American Agriculturist is one of the most beautiful and valuable journals in

of May next.

Address of National Labor Union to the Colored People of the U.S.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF LABOR. WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the Workingmen of the United States: FRILOW-CITIZENS: Your representatives from the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, California, and Nevada, met in Convention in the city of Washington for the purpose of considering your industrial condition, and to propose such means partment of Virginia, under command of Gen. as will speedily relieve and elevate our people. very important fact developed itself, that duties of local organizations: To encourage man, just like the Anglo-American, Irish-

tional or local, as will secure our equality before the law, and enforce the payment of con-

furnish money in aid of the establishment of co-operative associations. We, therefore, call regret, that our white fellow-citizens in many of the States have organized "Trades Unions" to the exclusion of colored members-that they

and industrial organizations in the State.

mediate organization in separate associations: because, having your labor organized, you can advertise it for sale in some of the daily papers; buy or employ labor, will be governed more by will be no Black Belt for the American people Unions, and will negotiate with you as readily as with any other association of mechanics and could obtain immediate employment in cities, white foreigners to the next coast of Africa, where they are hardly known, if they would adopt the above course.

labor more remunerative, and less dependent upon the capitalist; and indeed in most of the States, it is a necessity at this time, for employ- wealth that lies waiting for them. They have ment, that you organize co-operative mechanical associations. Let each one lay by a small industry. The very idea of a Black Belt is absum weekly for the purchase of the necessary surd. To establish such a thing, railroads tools, then take his labor as capital, and go out must be upturned, telegraphs destroyed, and and build houses, forge iron, make bricks, run factories, work plantations &c. This has been done; is being done by our white fellow citizens in this country and in Europe, and can

To acquire a Homestead should be the ambition of each man in the land. To the industrious workman, we say it is your privilege to buy a home at the same rate at which you pay rent; this can be done by organizing building associations. We shall aim to furnish you with

You will please furnish this Bureau with all information, that will assist us in finding out our real condition, and that will aid us in the promotion of the moral, social, intellectual, and industrial welfare of our people.

N. B. Only those associations, that receive Charters as prescribed by the Constitution can to and fro is only the result of a disorganized receive the attention and supervision of the

All communications must be addressed Post Office Box 191, Washington, D. C.

ISAAC MYERS, President.

G. T. Downing, Vice President. W. U. SAUNDERS, | Secretaries. L. H. Douglass,

THE following letter appears in Monday's Washington Star, and we cheerfully give it place in our columns, as we know Mr. CRUSOR firmed, and in effect the numerous decisions to be a most worthy man, and an efficient worker in the Republican ranks :

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR :- I see by a call for the reassembling of the late Georgetown Republican Convention, which is signed by John W. Bronaugh, that I am accused of leading a clique against the nomination of Dr. Charles C. Cragin for Councilman in our town, and charged also with being the cause of his

declination. positions to which he has been nominated heretofore, and, personally, I would have supported him this time, though I must confess there is a hours discussion. "It is, very important," he great deal of dissatisfaction against him on the wrote, "that the bill should go through to-day. part of a majority of the colored people of Georgetown.

I positively declined to let my name be used in convention for any position, and though I was nominated for the Board of Aldermen, my friends, under previous instruction, after having the amount of legal-tender issues should be in- of value or a medium of exchange, is thispaid me what they thought a deserved compliment, withdrew my name.

A most impudent and unwarrantable addithat I circulated bogus tickets at the last election. No man knows better than he that I have sacrificed everything in politics for the he then did under the solemnity of his official purpose of holding the party together against the subtle efforts of such eleventh-hour Republicans as he is. A slaveholder up to the very hour of the issuance of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, and a negro-hater to-day, no wonder J. W. Bronaugh seeks to elevate his milk-andwater Republicanism at the expense of a

If J. W. Bronaugh expects to injury me by such false statements as his jealousy and malice have suggested in this call, he will not COLLINS CRUSOR. so, to injure me.

The Black Belt.

BY J. G. W.

A new theory has been broached by some "compiler of statistics and close observer of the migratory movements of the Southern population." This close observer informs a correspondent of the New York Tribune, that a national law is just defining a geographical Black Belt amid the swamps fraught with malaria. He has noticed that the black population are being exported to the continent, partly through acter and the general tone of morals cannot drifting toward the salubrious "Black Belt," and that the white population are wending their and that proud and opulent nation was comway westward and to Texas. Three hundred years ago there was a Black Belt on the west coast of Africa, said to be deadly to the white In the course of their deliberations, which lasted | race ; yet, notwithstanding the "impenetrable from the 6th to the 10th inst., inclusive, the theory" advanced by the philosophers of that day, the inhabitants of that Black Belt have although we constituted a very large portion of bleached as white as the sands of its shores. the skilled and unskilled laborers of the coun- by the same process as our own Black Belt. try, yet we are almost wholly without organiza- heading, from Mason and Dixon's line to tion in any of the States, and for want of or- Texas. No, no, Mr. Compiler of Statistics, ganization our labor is very poorly remunerated. you will never see a Black Belt again on this not prohibited by the Constitution. To change this condition of things, which, if continent. The last one is blotted out forever. continued, must shortly prove ruinous to the A Black Belt could only exist here when ignorcolored laboring interest of the United States, ance and slavery prevailed; and now, thank garded. Mr. Chase, as Secretary of the Trea- example, he replied, "I'll take what father your representatives have thought best to estab- God, we have none of that in our midst. Durlish a National Labor Union and a Bureau of ing the war innumerable theories were advanced Labor, the Bureau to be located in the city of about the negro and his destiny, and they have Washington. This Bureau is intended to be all proved failures. The only theory that has the Court had to consider, in view of the presthe guardian of your interests, both national any value or consistency in it, is the acceptance sure of uniform decisions made from the origin

is, we are all children of foreigners, black and clear, from the experience of England and of and that opened-faced lad become a burden? To furnish information to the various branches | white. Fifty years hence the "colored man," or organization in the several States where as he is called, will be further removed from there may be a surplus of labor, as to where the infusion of foreign blood than any race that surplus may find employment in other living under our flag, except the Indian. How can he, then, be otherwise than loyal and pa-To bring about such legislation, either na- triotic? Yes, we Americans are all alike, in taste, characteristics, and ambition. We are United States strips the nation of one of its astonishment of those who knew him, he said, settled when and where we think proper. It is just as natural for an Irishman to seek a locali-To negotiate with bankers and capitalists to ty where some new railroad is to be built, as for Hans to seek an agricultural district or posed to this danger, in the neglect to appoint some city where lager beer and pretzels are in your attention to the necessity of immediate demand; and likewise with the negro, among organization in every State in the Union. We those who are familiar with and schooled to the culture of cane, rice, cotton, and tobacco, they naturally will seek those districts where the great magnet, high wages, draws them; especiwill not permit colored men to work in their ally where plenty of work is in prospective. But workshops. This is one of the consequences there are thousands who have no knowledge of intended, it would appear that some new light of slavery, for which we are not responsible. cotton culture, cane or rice, and thousands had broken in upon him, leading in a different And yet, we must have work, and our children who have as great aversion to field labor as direction. It is not too late to correct this

must learn trades. This obstruction, or oppo- their white brothers North and South; but you sition on the part of a large number of the white may rest assured they will be found distributed carefully to the exigency, shall consider only mechanics must be met and overcome, not in around just where the best compensation for great public interests. angry dispute, or open hostilities, but by or- their services is offered, and where the best advantages offer for employment from one end of tracts made payable in coin, judgment will be the city of Washington, who are unable to attend We, therefore, advise the calling of a State the country to the other; for the great Ameri-Labor Convention in all the States, Territories, can desire for a home touches not the matter made in dollars, generally without specifying and District of Columbia, and that a State of a man's skin, black or white. Where he the kind of currency, judgment will be enter-Labor Union be organized, whose membership finds prosperity, free schools for his children, shall consist of delegates from the various labor churches and money of smooth the latter point did not arise in the case, what shall consist of delegates from the various labor | churches, and means of speedy transit from one | fell from the Court will no doubt generally be place to another, he is influenced by them. adopted. The contracts made prior to the act That in any city or county where there are These migratory movements are the natural seven or more mechanics, artisans, or laborers results of the great upheaving of the war. of any particular branch, we advise their im- Climate has very little to do with it. The the future construction of the Court. We renegroes of Louisiana and Mississippi are quite inured to the cold. I have seen them in winter barefoot, and scantily clothed, working in and, although the white mechanics may refuse the cane and cotton fields, whilst white men, you work with them, contractors, or those who well clad, shivered like an aspen leaf. There self-interest than by the power of Trades are a moving people, (and when I say American) that word embraces every person born under our flag, black and white. Cam-wood, laborers. Thousands of colored mechanics ivory, palm oil, and negroes, also attracted and cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco will draw them out of the "Black Belt" of statistical Every effort should be made to make your compilers imagination. There can be no Black Belt with forty million white inhabitants, and millions of European to come, hungry for the

only to help themselves by their energy and vankee enterprise go fast to sleep. This moving age admits of no such "pent up Utica." The negro is possessed of the best practical education a poor Southern man can have at this day. He has been educated to work and with the knowledge of the fact that "the school-master is abroad" he will labor persistently to wring feel the necessity that exists for greater moral wealth from a prolific soil, and the live yankees | effort in behalf of the worthy cause. and foreigners will be found with him in the struggle for a share of the profits. These Black | Pacific Railroad report that the route is clear Puritans of the South have felled the trees, cleared the forests, and dug the ditches, and drained the land, and made it inhabitable for white and black men alike. And they will both inherit the land together: the rebellion result has been to awaken new ideas among the | Chinamen in January amounted to \$44,500. white population North and South. Homes being broken up, new friends and new associa-

Legal Tender-The Supreme Court

Decision.

The recent decision of the majority of the Supreme Court stands in direct hostility to the uniform tenor of that great series of acts and measures which were required to destroy the rebellion. Singularly enough, it is the decision of an unfriendly Court of a State which stood on the brink of disloyalty which has been af-

Although the present Chief Justice, who ren-

dered the decision, was not the author of the as Secretary of the Treasury, was the strenu-I have always supported Dr. Cragin for all Chase, in the form of letters, that the bill was suddenly taken from the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to a vote, after a twoand through the Senate this week." The sit uation of the Treasury required this extraordinary haste. The measure became a law at now, on a change of scene, he decides that what as the former.

> oath was unconstitutional and void. nary time can scarcely be forgotten. The State | circulation would be actual money, which could banks on the 31st of December, 1861, had very neither be arbitrarily expanded or contracted, generally suspended specie payments. At a and that is just what is wanted, nothing more meeting of their principal managers in New nothing less. York, it was announced to Mr. Chase, on the It is commonly said that the banks only incharacter, and the issue presented to our Government was, whether, as the public funds were

extent of imposing its own authority over the stored

ality of the legal-tender act lies, as it were, in extravagan' speculation at one time, and a nut-shell. The power to conduct war carries plunges its victims into bankruptcy and ruin with it the right to employ all necessary and without fault at another; if it excites hopes proper means for achieving success. The and expectations which must necessarily come policy of Great Britain in making the bills of to disappointment and distress; if it increases the Bank of England in effect a legal-tender to an enormous extent the natural risks of during the wars with Napoleon was resorted to trade, and exposes all business operations to an from dire necessity. The precious metals were incalculable hazard, then the mercantile charthe instrumentality of emissaries of Napoleon. during peace can conduct a war of great magnitude on the basis of the precious metals. reaches to the height of the emergency, there chester, more than twenty years since, with was no escape from the measure which Mr. Chase supported. This policy being a means to the end, and Congress, which is the judge of the fact, having pronounced it to be 'necessary and proper," it clearly became lawful, because

In bestowing the power to raise and support armies, the means are not expressed, and in raising the means the situation must be resurv. was the best judge at the time; he urged takes. that the legal-tender measure was necessary and proper, and he induced Congress to unite in declaring this fact. The sole question which and local. It will be charged with the special of the fact, that the Afric-American is a of the Government, was therefore this, whether dered as the the history of several young men. the measure was reasonably conducive to the once as promising as his own bright lad, and end in view, and was unprohibited. There is ruined by drink, started up in solemn warning and superintend the organization of all the de- American, or Germanic-American. The fact no pretense that it was prohibited; and it is before him. Should his hopes also be blasted this country, that, as a means, it is efficacious. But for strong drinks they would have been What would be the situation if we were obliged active, earnest, prosperous men; and if it to-day to conduct a new war with this decision | could work such ruin upon them. was his own staring us in the face?

> The effect of the decision, if allowed to stand upon the future of the country, if it shall un' ortunately be involved in war, will constitute its worst feature. The Supreme Court of the means of warfare and defence, and it should be "Waiter, I'll take water;" and from that day the policy of the Government to restore this to this strong drink has been banished from essential power at the first opportunity. It that man's table and from that man's home. was a great oversight to leave the country exproper Judges, constituted as the Court evidently was. There should be no mistake about the complexion of those now nominated. Judge Chase, of all others, was relied upon to sustain on the Bench the measures resorted to in war for the common safety; but although the one in question exceeded in no degree the constitutional limits, and was not only necessary for success, but accomplished all that was misstep if the Senate shall be willing to dismiss all thoughts of mere patronage, and, looking

From the decision pronounced in February, of February, 1862, now held to be payable in gold, are numerous, but their enforcement will peat, therefore, that no 'duty is more imperative upon the body which advises and consents to appointments, than to be certain that this necessary power in war shall be restored to the Government, and that the Court shall be constructed on a plan of which, instead of being harmonious with Kentucky, shall discourage personal ambition, and be in strict harmony with the loyalty of the Republic.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Toledo has four tobacco manufactories and manufactured 2,282,645 pounds and Cincinnati

General Beauregard is engaged to Mrs. Haas of New Orleans. This promises to be a more successful engagement than any he entered into while a General in the C. S. A.

The New Hamshire Republican State Central Committee believe that Governor Stearns will be re-elected if the usual energy is shown in

In view of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment by the requisite number of States. the Republicans of Tippecanoe county, Ind., admitted negro delegates to their recent Convention upon equal terms with white members.

A new Temperance movement has been begun in New Hampshire by men who deeply

Passengers arriving at San Francisco by the of snow and the trip is pleasant for this season

The Chinese are becoming extensive purchasers of real estate in San Francisco, where unimproved real estate pays one per cent. a month on leases to persons who desire to build. The brought about deliverance for the race, and the sales of valuable property of this kind to

A traveler who accompanied Dr. Livingstone in some of his early explorations in Southern tion have been brought about, and this moving Africa says he was once before accused by the natives of being a wizard and sorcerer, but state of affairs. So much for the Black Belt. terpreters, who told the people that he was their friend, and was engaged in endeavoring to supescaped through the representations of his in-

press the Portuguese slave trade. LOUISVILLE, KY., February 11 .- A Convention of colored men will assemble in Frankfort on the 23d inst. A resolution, backed by a petition, was introduced in the House, offering the hall of the House of Representatives to the Convention. The resolution was referred. A number of colored men have formed an association for the purpose of building a firstclass steamboat to ply on the Mississippi river.

The Winnsboro' News, in an article on the made in support of the act throughout the State elections next fall, says: "We ourselves believe that conservative Republicanism is, XVI. LITERARY OF THE DAY. per se, exactly what both the State and the Union needs. What a country needs so much measure which he now aids to destroy, he yet, we believe it is going to have. Everything seems to tend toward it, as upon a rising tide, ous advocate of its passage, without whose powerful co-operation it could not have become the current at its flood, we would be upon the a law. From an examination of the Congres- road to fortune." Well, that is an admission

Science of Wealth.

If we carefully observe the composition of mixed currency, we shall find it to consist of promissory notes issued by individuals or corporations legally authorized to do so, in excees and Miscellanies by the ablest writers. of the actual specie held for their redemption.

his solicitation; he put it into immediate exe- The essential quality of such a currency, cution, and requested, at a later period, that which unfits it to act well as either a standard creased. It was through his direct instrumen- ti is not governed by the laws of value-value tality that issues were authorized of denomina- cannot exist without labor. These facts show tions under five dollars; it was Mr. Chase who why a mixed currency exists at all; because tional statement is made by J. W. Bronaugh, did more than any other to flood the country those who create it make a profit both on their with them, ornamented with his own effigy; and capital and credit, and as much on the latter

All notes used as money should be virtual certificates of deposit for coin absolutely held The grave circumstances of that extraordi- for their conversion. In this case all notes in

part of Mr. Gallatin, that they could take no crease their issues as demanded by the wants of the bonds of the United States; that of trade. This is not true. The movement government recently organized by the Allies J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director. they were only agents for placing public loans, always commences with the banks. When, by in Paraguay, South America. and that what they had on hand could not be a monetary revulsion, their circulation and deonly find himself mistaken, but he will find the disposed of, as there were no takers, either posits have been reduced so low that they feel in good faith and intended to be rigidly carried people repudiating him. I am known too well here or abroad. The attitude of foreign couning the place of my birth for those who would tries at the time was generally not of a friendly panic being over, the banks begin to offer expansion, the place of my birth for those who would tries at the time was generally not of a friendly panic being over, the banks begin to offer expansion, the place of my birth for those who would be a safe in commencing another expansion, the place of my birth for those who would be a safe in commencing another expansion, the place of my birth for those who would be a safe in commencing another expansion, the place of my birth for those who would be a safe in commencing another expansion, the place of my birth for those who would be a safe in commencing another expansion. the world, adapted equally to city, village, and country, while it is a marvel of cheapness, owing to its unprecedented circulation, which divides the cost of preparation among so many that a great deal can be given to each. Terms, \$1.50 are copies \$5, or ten copies \$5, or ten copies \$5, or ten copies \$65, or ten co

If these views had then prevailed the rebellion now in full operation, and is sure to increase in would have been successful, probably to the power till, by revulsion, the equilibrium is re-

If what has been said in regard to this kind The argument in favor of the constitution- of currency is correct; if it excites to wild and but be unfavorably affected.

Such is the consummation of fictitious curpelled to set the example which we followed, rency. "It is a grand system of insidious It may be assumed that no nation which has swindling." So said Mr. Page, of the Bank permitted an extensive resort to paper money of England, forty years ago, and what that shrewd observer then discovered is apparent now to all who enter into a full examination of Such had been our situation as to preceding the subject. Richard Cobden repeated this issues of paper; and inasmuch as the war power remark of Mr. Page to the author, at Manhis emphatic approval.

What Will You Take?

"What will you take to drink?" asked a waiter of a young lad who for the first time accompanied his father to a public dinner. Uncertain what to say, and feeling sure that he could not be wrong if he followed his father's

The answer reached his father's ear, and instantly the full responsibility of his position flashed upon him. If he said, "I'll take ale," as he had always said before, his son would take it also, and then? And the father shudlad safe? Quicker than lightning these thoughts passed through his mind, and in a moment the decision was made. "If the boy fall, he will not have me to blame;" and then in tones tremulous with emotion, and to the

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN!

Woman, would you be beautiful without the use of either paints, powders or washes? Would you have an abundance of beautiful, glossy, waving hair, without use of dyes or unguents, and an instantaneous preventive of grey hair? Dull eyes changed to bright. By this science our women can excel the famed beauty of the Caucassians. Only one application necessary during life. Inclose \$2, and receive sample. Ad dress Lewis Seebold, Box 629, Washington,

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

evening sessions at the University building, this department has been removed to the spacious parlors of the Congregational Church, corner of Tenth and G streets. Here will be taught all the branches of a commercial education enabling the students of both sexes to become clerks, accountants, and cashiers, and to thoroughly qualify themselves for any business position Graduates of the department will be entitled to appropriate diplomas. The most competent instructors and lecturers have been employed.

The principal branches will be-ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING.

PENMANSHIP, GRAMMAR. CORRESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL LAW. Hours from 6 to 9 every evening. Students can join at any time. Tuition \$2 per month, or \$20 per year, paid in advance at one time. So far as is known, this is the only commercial college in the South which makes no distinction of

Remember, that a diploma from Howard University will be of greater value than a similar iploma from any purely private institution in the land. Messengers and others who may be Cincinnati has forty-four. Toledo last year looking forward to positions in the various departments of the Government should avail them-

selves of these privileges, now for the first time By order of the Executive Committee; A. L. BARBER. Principal Normal and Preparatory Department.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

NOW READY. THE JANUARY NUMBER

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Commencing a New Volume.

CONTENTS: I. THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON. NOVEL. PART VII. By Anthony Trollope.

WITH FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS. II. THE PERSECUTED WOMAN. III. THE FAIRY AND THE GHOST. CHRISTMAS TALE. With Six Amusing Illustrations.

By F. R. Stockton.
IV. ON CHRISTMAS EVE. By Edgar Fawcett.

V. OUR CAPITAL. By Wm. R. Hooper. VI. SUE AND I. A TALE.

By Mrs. W. A. Thompson. THE SINGER. A POEM. By Lucy Hamilton Hooper. THE PHILOSOPHY OF SELF-IM-PORTANCE.

By Edward Spencer. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. A NOVEL. PART XIII. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE. By Hon. J. Ross Snowden.

MUSINGS ON AN OLD MANSION. By C. Meredith. XII. GOING AN ERRAND. A CHRISTMAS

STORY. XIII. THE CRITIC. A POEM.

XIV. LITERARY LUNATICS. By Wirt Sikes: XV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.

40-FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOK AND NEWS-STORES. With the number for January, Lippincott's Magazine of Literature, Science, and Education. will commence its fifth volume and third year. The conductors have made liberal arrange ments for the forthcoming volume. Their object will continue to be, to present to the Amersional reports for February, 1862, it will ap- from a paper that has hitherto been strongly ican public a magazine of the highest class; and tertaining.

Its contents are varied, embracing, in addition to the SERIAL NOVEL, Tales. Novelettes, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Essays, Poems, Papers on Popular Topics or the Day, The Serial novels now appearing in the magazine will be completed shortly, after which less space will be given to works of this class, thus

allowing the publishers greater room for articles concerning the prominent interest of the day.

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California. Cornelius Cole187	John M. Thayer
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James Harlan 1510	Pennsytvania.
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Edmund G Ross 1871	John Scott
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Thomas C. McCreery1971	william sprague
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Maine. Lot M. Morrill1870	Joseph S. Fowler1
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Lot M. Morrill1870	Wm. G. Brownlow1
Maryland. George Vickers*1873	(Vacant)
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George Vickers*,1873	Vermont.
Wm P Hamiltons 1975	Instin Q M
Managharatta	One P Pa
Massachuseus.	Geo. F. Edmunds
Massachusetts. Henry Wilson	Virginia
Charles Sumner 1875	John F Lowis
Mala	T.L. TT.
Michigan. Jacob M. Howard1871	John W. Johnston
Jacob M. Howard	West Virginia
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W	And an interior
	Arthur I. Bereman1
Daniel S. Nortous	Waggomern
Alexander Ramsey 1875	Timothy O Ham
Alexander Ramsey 1875	Limitary U. Howe
	Matt. H. Carpenter 1
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Republicans, 9; *Democrat	s, 11. Vacancies, 4. A f
Senate would confuin 74 mem!	NOTE:
The Senators elect from Geor	gia and Virginia base
The Senators elect from Geor.	gia and Virginia have not be
The Senators elect from Georadmitted to their seats.	gia and Virginia have not be
The Senators elect from Geor.	gia and Virginia have not be

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. New Jersey. 1-William Moore, 2—Charles Haight.
3—John T. Bird.* 2—Charles W. Ruckley. 4-John Hill. 4-Charles Hayes -Orestes Cleveland. New York. 1—Henry A. Reeves.* 6-Sherman.* [The Alabama members ere elected in August, and 2-John G. Shumaker. 3-Henry W. Slocum. -John Fox.* 5-John Morrissey.*

North Caroline

-Clinton L. Cobb.

-John T. Deweese

7-Plato Durham.

5—Israel G. Lash. 6—Francis E. Shober.

1--Peter W. Strader.

3-Robert C. Schenck

4-William Lawrence.

-William Mungen.

6-John A. Smith.

7—James J. Winans 8—John Beatty.

10—Truman H. Hoag.* 11—John T. Wilson.

12—Phil. Van Trump.* 13—George W. Morgan.* 14—Martin Welker. 15—Elizkim H. Moore.

16-John A. Bingham. 17-Jacob A. Ambler.

18—William H. Upson. 19—James A. Garfield.

1-Joseph 8. Smith.*

Pennsylvania. 1—Samuel J. Randall.

4-William D. Kelley

-Charles O'Neill.

5—John R. Reading. 6—John D. Stiles.*

-Wash. Townsend.

Oliver J. Dickey.

11-Daniel M. Van Anker

13—Ulysses Mercur. 14—John B. Packer. 15—Richard J. Haldeman

16-John Cessna. 17-Daniel J. Morrell. 18-Wm. H. Armstrong

19—Glenni W. Scofield 20—Calvin W. Gilfillan

23-Darwin Phelps. 24-Joseph B. Donley. Rhode Island.

-James S. Negley.

1—Thomas A. Jenckes. 2—Nathan F. Dixon.

South Carolina. 1-Benj. F. Whittemor 2-C. C. Bowen.

-Solomon D. Hoge

At Large—John B. Rog 1—Roderick R. Butler.

2-Horace Maynard. 3-William B. Stokes.

5—William F. Prosser 6—Samuel M. Arnell.

8-William J. Smith.

1-Chas. W. Willard.

2-Luke P. Poland.

Virginia. 1-Richard S. Ayer.

2—James H. Platt.
3—Charles H. Porter.
4—George W. Booker.
5—Robert Ridgway.
6—William Milnes, jr.

7—Lewis McKenzie 8—J. K. Gibson.

At Large-Joseph Segai

West Virginia. 1—Isaac H. Duvall. 2—James C. McGrew.

3-John S. Witcher

3-Amasa Cobb.

1—Halbert E. Paine. 2—Benj. F. Hopkins.

3-Worthington C. Smith

4—Lewis Tillman.

4-W. D. Simpson.

21-Contested.

10-Henry L. Cake.

8-J. Lawrence Getz.*

3-John Moffet *

9-Edw. F. Dickinson

2-- David Heaton

1-Logan H. Root. -Samuel S. Cox * 2—Anthony A. C. Rogers, 3—Thomas Boles. 7-Harvey C. Calkin.* -James Brooks 9—Fernando Wood.*
10—Clarkson N. Potter.* 11-George W. Greene. 12-John H. Ketcham. 2—Aaron A. Sargent. 3—James A. Johnson. 13—John A. Griswold.*
14—Stephen L. Mayhem.*
15—Adolphus H. Tanner.
16—Orange Ferriss.
17—William A. Wheeler. 1—Julius Strong. 2—Stephen W. Kellogg. 3-H. H. Starkweather. 4-William H. Barnum.* 18—Stephen Sanford. 19—Charles Knapp. 20—Addison H. Laffin.

Benjamin T. Biggs. Florida. Charles M. Hamilton. 21—Alex. H. Bailey 22—John C. Churchill 23-Dennis McCarthy. on yet held for Members of 24—George W. Cowles, ne XLIst Congress. The 25—William H. Kelsey, the XLIst Congress. The Members of the last Congress 26-Giles W. Hotchkis 27—Hamilton Ward. 28—Noah Davis, jr. were these:]
1-J. W. Clift. 2—Nelson Tift * 3—William P. Edwards. 29—John Fisher. 30—David S. Bennett. 4-Samuel E. Go

-Charles H. Prince.

At Large-John A Logan. 1-Norman B. Judd. 3-H. C. Burchard. 5-Ebon C. Ingersol 7—Jesse A. Moore. 8-Shelby M. Cullo 9-Thornton W. McNeely 0-Albert G. Burr. 11-Samuel S. Marshall. 12—John B. Hay. 13—John M. Crebs.* i-Wm. E. Niblack.* 2-Michael C. Kerr.* 3-Wm. S. Holman.*

5-John Coburn. 6-Daniel W. Voorhees,* 8-Jas. N. Tyner. 9-John P. C. Shanks. -Wm. Williams. 11-Jasper Packard. 1-George W. McCrary. -Wm. B. Allison.

4-Geo. W. Julian.

4-Wm. Loughridge 5-Francis Pomerov. 1-Sidney Clarke Kentucky 1-Lawrence S. Trimble. 3-Jacob S. Golladay.

-Boyd Winchester. 6-Thomas L. Jones. 7—James B. Beck. 8—George M. Adams.* 9—John M. Rice.* 1-Louis St. Martin.

2-Lewis A. Sheldon 3—Adolphe Bailey.
4—Michael Ryan.* 5-George W. McCranie 1-John Lynch. 2-Samuel P. Morrill 3-James G. Blaine 4-John A. Peters. 5—Eugene Hale.

Maryland.
1—Samuel Hambleton.

3-Thomas Swann. 4-Patrick Hamill.* 5-Frederick Stone.8 Massachusetts. 1-James Buffington. 2—Oakes Ames, 3—Ginery Twitchell. 4—Samuel Hooper. 5—Benjamin F. Butler 6-Nathaniel P. Banks

8—George F. Hoar. 9—Wm. B. Washburn 10-Henry L. Dawes. Michigan. 1—Fernando C. Beamar 2-Wm. L. Stoughton

5—Omer D. Conger. 6—Randolph Strickland. Minnesota 1—Morton S Wilkinson 2-Eugene M. Wilson. Mississippi. 1-Erastus Wells.* 2—Gustavus A. Finkelburg

3-Austin Blair. 4-Thomas W. Ferry.

4-Sempronius H. Boyd. 6-Robert T. Van Horn 7-Joel F. Asper. 8-John F. Benjamin. 9-David P. Dyer. Nebraska. 1-John Taffe. 1-Thomas Fitch.

New Hampshire 1—Jacob H Ela. 2—Aaron F. Stevens. 3—Jacob Benton.

4—Chas. A. Eldridge. 5—Philetus Sawyer. 6-Cad. C. Washburn Republicans, including Radicals and Conservative * Democrats, 71. One seat, Covode's, in Pennsylvania is contested. Members not sworn in from Georgi Mississippi, and Texas, make, with the contested seat. vacancies. A full House would have 245 members

NATIONAL OF THE

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A NATIONAL JOURNAL, EDITED BY COLORED MEN.

A new journal, to be called the New ERA. devoted especially to the promotion of the Political, Educational, Industrial, and Economical 1873 | interests of the Colored People of the United States, and to their Moral and Religious improvement, will be issued weekly in Washington 1875 City, D. C., commencing January 12, 1870.

Such a paper is regarded by those whose judgment is entitled to consideration as a necessity of the times, and is approved by prominent pub-1871 lic men and philanthropists in every section of the Union. In response to these demand this paper is established

The New Era will partake of a two-fold nature-that of an Advocate and an Educator. As an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every right pertaining to the American citizen, independent of race, color, or accident of birth It will demand the recognition of these rights wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As an Educator, its colums will be an especial medium for the effective diffusion of right principles and much-needed instruction. For the inculcation of those habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance which conduce to independent manhood, and give vitality and energy to free government, insuring in return blessings to the governed.

While the editors of the New Era are colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communications suitable for publication in these columns, are solicited from our friends in all parts of the ountry, especially in the Southern States.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Upon all questions involving the especial interests of the colored American citizen, the simple rule of equal justice for all men will govern the policy of the NEW ERA. It will demand the recognition of no right for one citizen which it will not freely accord to every other. It will oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a class, that are withheld from the humblest citizen in the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of person and property in every State and Territory of the National Union.

The New Era will take high national ground upon all public questions, and labor to inspire a oneness of purpose and encourage unity of action, especially among the newly-enfranchised people of the Reconstructed States. Remem bering the past history of the Republican party. and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the New Era will give its hearty support to that party, reserving to ourselves, however, entire independence on political questions, and the right to go further than party platforms and party policy, whenever in our opinion the rights of humanity or the interests of any portion of the people require it at

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

By education the people of a free Government. such as ours is intended to be, are better qualified to discharge their duties to the State, to one another, and to God. The nation will ever find 12-George W. Woodward. its surest safeguard in the intelligence of its voting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people must lend its energies and its power to the work of educating that people. Especially is the agency of the press needed by that portion of the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting influences, have been deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the

> The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. The educational department of this paper will contain regular contributions from the Freedmen's Bureau and other matter adapted to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby making the New ERA a valuable auxiliary in the scheme of edu

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The industrial interests of the colored people will claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last, as indicating the views and policy of the NEW ERA on this subject:

"For our own good and the welfare of our country in all things pertaining to her material and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the fields of agricultural, mechanical, commercial, artistic, and professional labor, and this knowledge we would energise, direct, and make more largely effective through the enlightening and sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and education! The spelling-book and the hoe, the hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children as the means in the use of which, under God. we are to compass these achievements which furnish the measure, the test, and justification of our claim to impartial treatment and fair

"That this end may be reached, we ask, first of all, that trades be opened to our children, they will avail themselves of every means to UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, equitable system of apprenticeship; in the second place, that for every day's labor given we be paid full and fair remuneration, and that no avenue of honest industry be closed against us : and thirdly, since we believe that the intelli-gence, the elevation, and happiness of all people depends in no small degree upon the diversity of their indusdrial pursuits, we ask than we may work in the printing office, whether private or governmental, in the factory, the foundry, the workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the river, the steamboat, in the warehouse, the store, wherever labor is to be done and un able and faithful workman is wanted we conceive that we may claim a place without distinction as to our color or former condition, since all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faithful performances of the contract made, and the employee reasonable treatment and the compensation promised. Hence, while we condemn that spirit which in its proscriptive regulations denies us industrial opportunity and the fruits of honest toil, we rejoice in all those evidences of prospective good which we and other laboring classes see in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, promising that our strong and labor-hardened hands, our intellectual powers, quickened by the influences of education, and our purposes made doubly earnest by considerate treatment and the prospect of ust compensation, shall all be given to the development of the industrial resources of our several States in the interest of our employers.' The New Era will be made a desirable visitor for the family and the fireside, and we earnestly appeal to our friends everywhere to aid us by

> The subscription price of the New Era will be \$2.50 a year for single subscriptions, or 10 copies for \$5, in advance. Address Publishers NEW ERA

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their subscriptions and their influence.